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OHIO CULTIVATOR.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Cotton from Mexico:—We have received from the officers of the Columbus "Montgomery Guards," (by Capt. R. G. McLean,) a small bag of cotton in the boll, gathered near Camargo in Mexico where it grows spontaneously. It appears to be of good quality; and is said to be equal to the best Sea Island cotton. It grows without cultivation in many parts of Mexico, but is not gathered or used to any extent, owing to the indolence of the Mexicans and the lack of machines for cleaning it.

Capt. Mickum will accept our thanks for this token of remembrance.

Great Corn.—We have received from friend H. N. Gillett, of Lawrence county, a small sample of superior corn, for our little farm. He says it is part of an ear, the weight of which was 2 pounds, length 12 inches, circumference 10 inches less a small fraction, number of grains 1,446, the grains ¾ of an inch in length; the corn measured over a quart when shelled. It requires to be planted early to ensure a good crop. He says the farmers in his neighborhood commenced planting corn the middle of April.

David Nelson, one of the earliest settlers and very best farmers of this county, who has several times been noticed in our columns, died at his residence on Alum creek, near this city, on the 27th ult.

Okra Seeds a Substitute for Coffee.—Last spring we found in the papers and published a letter signed J. F. Callan, addressed to H. L. Ellsworth, declaring that the seeds of garden okra, when roasted, and used as coffee, cannot be distinguished therefrom.

We raised a quantity of the article last season, and tried the experiment. Though it makes pretty good coffee, we could distinguish it from the best Java. Yet it is certainly the best substitute for this foreign luxury we have ever tried, and is easily raised by any one.

But the greatest value attaches to okra on account of the superior soup made of its green pods. After having tasted okra soup, we care for no other; it is just the thing.—*Bloomington (Ia.) Herald.*

Lunar Influence.—Duhamel cut a great many trees in all ages of the moon, but under other circumstances precisely similar; but in all his experiments, discovered no difference in the timber. Chavalon, at Martinique, tried accurate experiments on many kinds of vegetables in the same way, planted at different times in the lunar month, but discovered no appreciable difference.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The Curculio or Plum Weevil.

Fig. 1. *Fig. 2.* *Fig. 3.* *Fig. 4.*

1 Curculio in the perfect or beetle state.
2. Its assumed form when shaken from the tree.
3. Larva, or worm as found in the fruit when it falls.
4. Pupa, or form in which it lives in the ground.

As the time has nearly arrived when this mischievous insect will make its annual visit to our fruit gardens, we again remind our readers of its appearance and habits, and offer a few suggestions for the sake of inducing fruit growers to try experiments with a view to the discovery of some method of preventing its ravages.

In addition to the remarks that have been published previously in our columns, we have but little to offer that is likely to prove of value. The remedies that have heretofore been suggested have not been found of much value, excepting to those who are willing to bestow much care and trouble for the sake of preserving choice fruits.

Paving the ground around the trees, under the space covered by the tops, has been strongly recommended by some; and we have heard of a number of cases where it was found successful in a good degree; but of course this method cannot be generally adopted.

The use of salt, strewn upon the surface of the ground just before the insects make their appearance, has been thought to destroy them or drive them away. It is pretty well demonstrated that salt applied in moderate quantities is highly beneficial as manure for plum trees, and it may be the means of destroying some of the insects in the *pupa* state, if applied in the spring; but we doubt whether many of them can be destroyed in this way; and further experiments are needed to test the value of this remedy.

Jarring them off, as described by Mr. Bissell in the article from the Horticulturist in our last number, and by Mr. Thomas in a previous volumn, is the most effectual remedy that has heretofore been published; but only a few persons will be found willing to take the necessary pains for putting it in practice; and it is paying pretty dear for a crop of fruit after all the care and expense of cultivation.

Tar, oil, and other unctuous substances, have been applied to the trunks and large branches of the trees, with a view to preventing the insects from ascending them; on the supposition that they do not often use their wings for this purpose. But from inquiries and observations made within a few years past, we have become convinced that such appliances can be of no avail, as the insects fly with the utmost ease and freedom, esspecially in the dusk of evening, as is the case with most species of beetles and moths.

A new Remedy, and one that to our mind affords promise of more utility than any other within our knowledge, was made known to us recently by our friend Gen. J. T. Worthington, who informed us that it had been practised with much success by one or more fruit growers at Chillicothe. Take a number (one for each tree) of tubs, or boxes, that will hold an inch or two of water in the bottom; whitewash the inside, and place them under the trees—if elevated on a barrel or by other means, so as to bring it near the lower branches, all the better; then pour in water so as to cover the bottom an inch or more in depth, and in the dusk of the evening when the Curculios begin to appear, set a lighted candle or lamp in the middle of the tub or box, letting it remain for two or three hours or longer, each evening, during the period the insects are flying, which is found to be but for a very few days.

The light and reflection from the whitewashed sides, attract the insects into the tub, and falling into the water they are unable to crawl out. *Hundreds* have been caught in this way, in a single tub, in one night, during the time of their thickest flight. The remedy would probably be more effectual, if the trees were to be shook or suddenly jarred, occasionally, during the evenings when the insects are most numerous.

We hope that a number of our fruit growing readers will try this method the present season, and let us know the result. The trouble and expense are very trifling compared with the value of a crop of fine plums, and the satisfaction of thinning off these hateful marauders.

Dorking Fowls.

We are often asked, where the Poland and Dorking fowls can be procured in Ohio. We believe they are fast becoming pretty well disseminated over the State, though we know of only three or four persons who have them for sale.

They can be procured of our friend Chas. Blandy of Brownsville, Licking county, on the National Road, 14 miles west of Zanesville. Mr. B. will take pains to coop them, and send them to Columbus, or Zanesville, Wheeling, &c., if desired, at a moderate price. We believe they can also be obtained of Mr. J. Mount, and the Messrs. Cox of Zanesville; also of H. S. Sprague, Esq., Newark.

We learn by letter that Mr. David Garrett of Cherokee, Logan county, has the Dorking fowl; also the Wild Turkey crossed with the tame black turkey, which he thinks is quite an improvement.

Mr. George Smith of Vienna Cross Roads, Clark county, (late of Hamilton county) also informs us that he has both Polands and Dorkings, of pure breed, together with choice varieties of sheep and hogs, which he invites amateurs to call and examine.

For description, and remarks on varieties of poultry, see first number of our last year's volume.

Letter from Thomas Noble--Drilling and ribbing Wheat--Heavy fleeced Sheep.

Arlington Farm, April 15, 1847.

To Esq. Bateham—*Dear Sir;* I promised you last fall, when at leisure, I would give you the result of my experience in Drilling Wheat, which I now take pleasure in doing:

After experimenting 5 or 6 years, I am fully satisfied that this system has many advantages over the common mode; so much so that I adopt it in all cases where practicable. When I speak of the *drill system* I mean both sowing with a machine or *drill* and *ribbing*, which are two different modes of effecting the same object, and will treat them as one and the same. The advantages of this

system are, 1st, a saving of labor; 2nd, a saving of seed, (say 8 qts. per acre;) 3d, freezing out in a great measure prevented; 4th, Lodging and rust also prevented; 5th, a greater yield is secured, say from 3 to 5 bushels per acre. To show that the labor is less by the drill than the common broad-cast system, I will make a comparison of the cost of cultivating an acre by each mode:—

Drill system:

One plowing	$1
Harrowing or surface cultivating	25
Sowing at the rate of six acres per day with one man, one boy and team,	33¼
Seed 1 bushel,	75
	$2,33¼

Broad-cast system:

One plowing,	$1
" Harrowing,	25
" Plowing,	1
Sowing,	6
" Harrowing,	25
Seed 1 bu. and 8 qts.	93
	3,49
	2,33¼
Less cost by drilling,	$1,15-2-3

If a comparison were made between *Ribbing* and the broad-cast system, it would stand thus:

Ribbing System.

One plowing.	$1
" Harrowing or surface cultivating,	25
Ribbing, one man and a horse at the rate of 2½ acres per day,	40
Sowing,	6
Harrowing in with a light Harrow, at the rate of 16 acres per day,	10
Seed 1 bu.,	75
	$2,56
Broad-cast system as before,	$3,49
Ribbing,	2,56
Less cost by Ribbing,	93

This calculation is based upon the system I adopt, which is to plow once only, as a general rule. The saving of seed is effected by getting *a uniform seed bed*, whereby the seed is all deposited and covered at an equal depth, which insures it all to grow. And the freezing out prevented by the grain growing in rows lower than the space between, which protects the young plant from the severe action of the frost and it (the plant) is also nurtured by the crumbling down of the mould in freezing and thawing weather in the early part of spring. With regard to the opinion that lodging and rust is in some measure prevented by drilling, it may be somewhat more speculative than the forgoing statements, but it is a fact that the straw is stiffer, which I supposed is caused by the avenue formed by the rows of wheat tending to attract a circulation of air, by which the straw is more readily dried after heavy dews or rains; and as these tend to produce both rust and lodging, it is not unreasonable to conclude, they are by this means measurably prevented. Wheat growing in low and confined situations very frequently both lodges and rusts, but on locations which are high and airy seldom. If the foregoing views be correct, then as a matter of course the result of the drill system will be a greater yield per acre.

I will now, Mr. Editor, change the subject to sheep and heavy fleeces and leave the wheat to grow for it looks *slim* and *scary* in many places and the weather at present is most ungenial.

[Sheep heavy fleeces.—] In a letter to you last fall (which I never intended to be published, you rogue!) I stated amongst other things that I had had opportunities of making myself acquainted with the heavy fleeced merino sheep, and that there were no sheep which produced fleeces as heavy as reported, and that the tales respecting which, were either not all told or falsely told. I was led to this opinion from having ascertained that many of the reported "*well washed*" *heavy fleeces*, only yielded from 40 to 50 per cent of net wool, when cleansed.—In making this statement I fear I have trod upon the *corns* of Mr. Button of Franklin Mills, from his letter in your last Cultivator, (April 1st.) now let me assure Mr. B. that it was not made in refference to any particular flock, and certainly not to his, for I had never seen any of his reports, and did not know that his flock was noted for weight of fleece; all I did understand about it was, that it consisted of choice merinoes originally from the east. It appears however from Mr. B's letter, that his flock are remarkably heavy fleeced; and that a sheep of his 14 months old, did actually produce a fleece of 8¼ lbs. weight when well washed, or in a condition to waste only 33¼ per cent in cleansing. Now I should be sorry to question Mr. B's. veracity, but I certainly do think he is mistaken as to the condition of the wool, and I will venture to *bet* him a sheep, (this would not be gambling, would it?) that this said fleece does not weigh 8¼ in the condition that he represents it in;—And with regard to his whole flock averaging 6 lbs per head, in the like condition, I also think he is in error, and will stake 2 to 1 (sheep, mind,) that they do not yield such an average. Then as to the buck that is to produce 11 lbs., I can only say, I long to own such a sheep, tho' I fear I never shall, yet I will try. *Fine wool bearing* animals, that will produce any thing like such fleeces, are really valuable; I prize them highly and will cheerfully pay friend B. a very high price for one. In fact, I will pay him or any other person $200 for a Buck that will produce a fleece of 5 lbs. of *net wool* of one years growth, the quality to be equal to the average of my own merino stock bucks, and he to be given into my possession immediately after shearing; and I will give a guarantee that he shall be kindly cared for, for a 12 months and if he prove equal to the above requirements that the price shall be paid.

I have made these propositions, by way of eliciting facts only; and friend B. may rest assured that I never had any desire to detract from the merits of heavy fleeced merino; I know them to be a valuable race, and too little attention is paid to the breeding of such. If at liberty I shall take great pleasure in visiting friend B. at his sheep shearing to examine his stock.

I am very respectfully yours,

Thomas Noble.

Sowing Buckwheat for Manure and Seed.

Mr. Bateham:—In answer to the inquiries of W. M. of Wayne county, in reference to the proper time to sow buckwheat for ploughing under to enrich the land for wheat, I would give you my experience the last year. About the tenth of July, I sowed a field containing ten acres. And on the fifteenth of September, (about nine weeks after it was sown,) I discovered that the crop was in full bloom, and that it had about attained its full growth; when, judging it to be just right for turning under, I immediately joined it with my plough. If it be desired to plough it in earlier or later than this, of course the sowing can be varied accordingly.

And as it is a matter of great importance in ploughing in this as well as clover or any other crop to have it all thoroughly covered it may be of benefit to some of your numerous readers for me to state the method by which I accomplish this with great convenience. I take a piece of chain of the size of a common trace chain, and of about 22 inches in length (more or less according to the height of the beam of the plough) having a swivel in the middle, and, fastening one end of this by means of a hook or a leather strap to the underside of the beam of the plough, and about six inches forward of the post of the mould-board, I attach to the other end an iron ball of an oval shape and of about three pounds weight to drag in the furrow immediately before the turning land. By means of this contrivance, the growing crop is prostrated and turned in; and the turning land falling directly upon it, it is completely buried in the furrow. Try it brother farmers and see if it does not take in your buckwheat, clover &c., as pretty as any old cow can with her tongue.

Sowing buckwheat for seed.

I generally sow buckwheat intended for seed about the last of June or first of July. And I have found by experience that a light even covering of half rotten straw spread upon the ground immediately after sowing is of great benefit to buckwheat, especially in time of drouth as it serves to retain a moisture in the ground and protect the roots of the buckwheat from the effects of the sun.

Harvesting — I always cut my buckwheat as soon as the first setting of grain is ripe. At this time all the rest of the grain that will ever be worth any thing is full and will ripen on the stock after cutting. If permitted to remain standing until all be ripe, the greater part of the first setting which is the best and principal part of the grain will be lost—especially if it get any frost.

When I cut my buckwheat last season the tops of the stalks were yet quite white with blossoms. A neighbor who had buckwheat, seeing this, remarked that he supposed I would have about two bushels to the acre. But, the result was I had almost two bushels to his one, although he had decidedly the advantage in the quantity upon the ground. He not cutting for two weeks after I did

R. Reed.

Muskingum Co., O., April 24, 1847.

Experiments with varieties of Wheat.

Mr. Bateham—It is not likely we shall ever see an end to improvement in this world of ours, especially in agriculture; and there is, doubtless, much room yet for advancement.

By way of contributing a small paragraph to the chapter of experiments, I propose to state a few facts in relation to selecting seed wheat, the comparative value of different varieties, &c. Some years since, I sowed a field of wheat, the seed being a mixture of different varieties. When harvesting the crop I noticed some heads, rather remarkable for being " well filled," as we term it. Of these remarkable heads I selected a few—from which in process of time, I raised seed sufficient to sow an acre of ground, this I sowed in September 1843, in the corner of a field containing about 8 acres. The balance of the field I sowed at the same time and in the same manner with what we call Genesee Wheat. About one week later I sowed a field of 5 acres with red bearded. The first field was oat stubble, the last fallow, or sod broken up and harrowed in, in good order. The following table exhibits the result,

Selected,	20 bus. per acre	Weight, 60 lbs. per bus.
Genesee,	17 " " "	" 53 " " "
Red Bearded,	10 " " "	" 56 " " "

Since the above experiment I have sowed no other than the select. This year I have 25 bushels per acre on ten acres, the grain remarkably plump and heavy.

The wheat is doubtless an old variety, perhaps blue stem, or club head. But might not new varieties be propagated, or old ones improved in the same way?

A Belmont Farmer.

Belmont Co, O., April, 1847.

On Clearing and Cropping New Lands.

Mr. Bateham:—Some 27 years ago, I commenced clearing my farm. I began in the wilderness, and being destitute of money and help, I thought I would devise some means to save labor; as all know who have had the experience, that it is no *small job* on heavy timbered land, to chop and clear off 50 or 100 acres of land unless we have help enough to "go it strong." Well, after I had cleared off some 2 or 3 acres, and got space enough to build me a "*shanty*," that would be out of the way of falling trees, I commenced clearing my land in the following manner: Sometime in June, after the leaves got pretty much their full growth, I would commence cutting out the *under-brush*, and small timber, say up to the bigness of some 10 or 12 inches in diameter, trim them out, cut the brush pretty fine, and pile them around the large timber; and in that way I found I could *under-brush* about half an acre a day. Well, sometime in July or August, when the brush got dry, not being particular in what "time of the moon" I should burn them, though some say "*the old of the moon*" in August is the best time, however I did not depend on the moon in killing timber, but when my brush got dry I would burn them, and as the brush was full of leaves they would make quite a flame, and scorch the standing timber up some 10 or 12 feet as black as my "*ould hat.*" As to the variety of my timber, it was principally, beech and hard maple, some bass-wood, &c.; well, by the time I wanted to sow my wheat, say by the 10th of Sept. the standing timber would be principally dead—leaves pretty much off—well, it was but a trifle of work to "*log it off*," to what it would be if the timber had been all cut, and in that way I would (if a good season) get a good crop of wheat. After my wheat is off I (*sometimes*) burn off the stuble, sow to rye, &c.; I prefer sowing on my timothy and clover at the same time I sow my rye, as it is more sure to catch, and does not materially injure the crop of rye. The third year I cut down the standing timber, which by this time has become dry, and at the place where I want to cut the tree down the sap is rotten and chops much easier than a green tree, if I want to use my land for meadow, I fall my timber crosswise and together as much as possible, and it being dry, it burns off without much choping up or logging, and where the firebeds are I scatter on a little hay seed, and all comes up nice and I have a good meadow; but if I want it for pasturing I let the timber lie and rot on the ground. When I had gone over what I wished to of my farm in that way, and had done raising wheat on *new* land, I commenced on my *old* land, which by this time the timber was principally decayed, what there was remaining I would haul together and burn; and I find, the stumps will rot out sooner than they will where the timber is cut green; and in good seasons I have always got good wheat on my old land; say from 25, 30 to 45 bus. per. acre. The next crop I would sow rye; just turn the wheat stuble right under, and drag it in lengthways of the furrow, generally get some 25 or 30 bushels to the acre, the rye stubble I would turn under in the fall, and the next spring plant to corn, which in favorable seasons, I would get from 40 to 50, and one year by a little extra culture, I got 80 bushels per. acre. The next crop would be oats or spring wheat; of spring wheat I have, in former years got from 20 to 30 bushels per. acre, of oats, from 30 to 50 bu. per. acre, my next crop would be grass.

Now I think my way of clearing land, is an improvement in at least two items. 1st. it saves the hard labor of choping and logging; and, 2nd., I think it is much better for the land, than it is to take all the timber off at once, and let in the hot rays of the sun; I think by leaving the timber to rot on the ground, is a *great improvement*; especially on pasture land. L. N.

Windsor, Ashtabula Co. O., April 1847.

Corn Culture.

The way in which I prepare my ground and cultivate my corn is as follows:—I plow my ground in the fall, and in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough I harrow it over, then cross plow, and a day or two before I want to plant, go over it again with the harrow, which makes all fine and mellow; I then mark out my ground, *both ways*, with my corn ground marker; which by the way, is a very useful implement, for, by taking a little pains to get the first row straight, you can have the whole as straight as a line, and at the same distance apart, which in the one I use is 3½ feet. With a good horse I

can mark out 10 or 12 acres in a day; and when it is marked out, why all is right, you can go right ahead, know exactly where to drop each hill, can plant faster than you could if you had to look, *squint* and *guess* at it, and then get *crooked* rows into the bargain. I generally put 5 or 8 kernels in the hill; but if all incline to grow, and miss the ravages of the worm and crow I pull out all but 4 of the best plants, I hoe my corn pretty much by horse power. I use the cultivator with *wrought iron* coulters, well laid with steel; which I think are better than *cast iron*: I have a wheel at the farward end to guage it by, which is also an improvement in turning at the end of the rows; as my rows are perfectly straight, by going both ways with the cultivator it cuts the ground nearly all over, so we dont have much to do with the hand hoe, as I do not approve of hilling up my corn. If my ground is flat or wet I would plow it in ridges,—each ridge wide enough for four rows. I have raised a number of varieties of corn, and I think the red cob goard seed is the best; and by the way, I have made some improvement on it, in selecting the ears that get ripe first, for seed, also by shelling my seed from the *but end* of the ear; by so doing it is much earlier than it was some six years ago. L. N.

Windsor, Ashtabula Co., O., April, 1847.

Sheep and Wool.

Mr. Geo. Smith, late of Hamilton County, has removed to Clark County, at Vienna ✕ Roads, where he has some very pure and valuable sheep of the English long wooled varieties, (the finest for mutton) including the Bakewell and South Down—also some Merino; which he offers for sale at moderate prices; likewise some superior hogs, a cross of the China, Lancashire and Woburn breeds. He also wishes to know where he can conveniently obtain a pure South Down buck, for crossing with his own flock.

Wool from Washington County.—We have received a letter (without name) enclosing a sample of wool from Barlow Washington County, and asking us to explain the difference between Saxon and Merino Sheep; also to give our opinion of the sample of wool.

We cannot well explain the difference between the different varieties of fine sheep better than it was done in various articles in our volume of the past year; and if our friend has not the volume he should take early means to procure it. By sending us $1 in a letter we will forward it by mail (neatly stitched and covered) and pay all postage. He will find much information about flocks of sheep in the notices of our "Summer Rambles" as well as in articles devoted expressly to the subject.

The sample of wool is not very good—only what we should call middling quality, or such as would commonly sell as "half blood" Merino.

Sheep in Harrison County.—Our friend Wm. H. Ladd of Jefferson County, has sent us some very beautiful samples of wool—some from pure Eastern Saxonies and others from descendants of the Wells and Dickinson flock (cross of Merino and Saxony) taken from sheep recently obtained of Messrs. James and John McFadden, near Cadiz, O. These latter samples, though not quite as fine as the Saxony, are of much greater length and strength of fibre, and the fleeces yield more than double their weight. It will be remembered that we paid a visit to Harrison County just after shearing time last summer, and bore testimony at that time to the excellent quality of the sheep of that region. The following is a portion of friend Ladd's letter:

The samples of wool, thou will observe, are of two descriptions. The shorter samples are cut from my pure blooded Saxony stock selected from the most approved flocks in Connecticut N. York &c., &c. The long wool is from stock recently obtained from James and John McFadden near Cadiz in Harrison County. Facts are of more weight with me than high sounding names or a wide extended reputation; and after examining the Paulars, the Escuriel's, and all the celebrated varieties of long wooled fine sheep, my honest conviction constrains me to say that I believe the stock of sheep just alluded to found among the McFaddens, near Cadiz, will shear more pure wool of the quality than any others I have ever examined. The sample of long wool marked two year old ram is clipped from one purchased of James McFadden, which I believe will shear more pure wool of the quality than any other sheep in the United States, and I will give evidence of the foundation of my belief by testing the validity of it in due time. As I send but one sample from each sheep, I clipped them about over the kidney so as to give as fair a representation of the grade of the animal as practicable. I think it needless to multiply samples, as what I send will give a just idea of the two classes they are intended to represent.

Wm. H. Ladd.

Richmond, 4th mo, 15 1847.

Mr. Button's Sheep, Again.

Mr. Bateham:—In my communication to you last December, I said, (or think I said,) the average weight of my fleeces last shearing time was 4 lb 14 oz.; you have it "4 lb 4 oz."—and that I would shear this year 5 lb; you have it in your paper of 1st inst., 6 lb. Will you be so good as to correct it, so as to read for last year 4 lb 14 oz., and for this year 5 lb. I hope to do a little better this year than 5 lb. I think I shall have 40 lb from 78 sheep, and I will warrant it will not clean away over 33⅓ ₱ cent. yours,

CHARLES BUTTON.

N. B. I intend to shear my sheep on the 29th and 30th of June next, if the weather is fair and warm for two days previous, and does not rain on the morning of the 28th before the sheep can be housed. Please notify and invite any and all who wish to attend, (fare free.)

C. B.

To the Wool Growers of Ohio.

It is a common observation with political aspirants, that no member of the Legislature who voted for a tax upon dogs ever went a second time to the legislature. There is too much truth in this observation. And why does this happen? Truly for no other reason, but that the dog owners are true to what they consider to be for their interest. They consider their dogs to be part of their household establishment, a kind of household gods, so precious to them as to be above all taxation, and irresponsible for damages.

On the other hand the sheep owners consider their animals to be indispensible to the welfare of the whole community, substantial wealth of the best kind. And such the legislature has ever considered them.

Now if the sheep growers will be as true to their own interests as the dog owners are to theirs, and will exert half as much energy in a good cause as the anti-renters of New York have done in a bad cause, future legislatures will be very ready to pass wholesome laws concerning dogs.

The only course which will bring the legislature to terms, is, for the wool growers to hold meetings in each county and mutually pledge themselves to each other that they will vote for no person as a member of the legislature, unless such person will pledge himself to vote for a tax upon dogs sufficient to compensate every owner of sheep for damages sustained by the ravages of dogs.

The question then will be by these political aspirants, which shall we now most regard, the dog owners, or the sheep owners. The story will shortly be told, and our petitions will no longer be laughed out of the legislature.

In the States of New York and New Jersey, the influence of the sheep growers has triumphed and they now proceed with confidence in this most valuable branch of husbandry. If the wool growers of Ohio are united and turn to their interests, the next legislature of Ohio, will cheerfully dare to levy a moderate tax upon dogs and make all necessary regulations concerning them.

A Wool Grower.

Ohio, April, 1847.

Fifth Edition of Smokeology.

Friend Bateham.—On the first perusal of D. L's reply to my communication, I had concluded to drop our smoky subject; but on coming across it again this morning, I find that justice to myself, and the subject also, requires a reply.

The main battery of his remarks appears to be levelled against my "fresh coal air" which I admit is not indispensable in combustion, but inasmuch as the density of cold air is much greater than that of heated air, it follows that a given volume of cold air must contain a greater quantity of oxygen than the same volume of heated air; consequently will support combustion better. However if this explanation is not satisfactory I will offset the "fresh coal" part, against his "rolling cylinder."

If D. L. doubts my theory of coal air descending the chimney and bringing smoke with it, let him kindle a fire in his room, and at the same time effectually exclude the external air, and if he does not shed tears over the experiment I will give up the argument.

As regards the boat illustration, it reminds me of the Irishman who said, "Good woman will you plaise give me a drink, for I am so hungry I don't know where I can sleep to-night." But if he insists on applying his illustration I will join issue even on that, by saying that if he will place an equal volume of warm water before, and cold water behind his boat he will have the mortification of seeing it "go ahead." In conclusion, I would ask D. L., why it is that our highest chimneys have the strongest draft, if the draft is produced by heated air at the top? But on the contrary, agreeable to his theory the air at the top being farther from the fire and consequently cooler, there should be a weaker draft than in a low chimney.

Yours, &c.

O. J. P.

Hesperian Plains, April 19, 1847.

Hints on Gardening.

Remarks on Garden Vegetables, continued from our last—from Landreth's Rural Register for 1847.

Beans.—Of the Snap Short (Dwarf) Bean, the Haricot of the French, the varieties and sub-varieties are quite numerous. The Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks arrives soonest at perfection, and is the hardiest of the early ones; the Early Yellow, Red Speckled Valentine, and China Red Eye, immediately succeed. The Red French is about the latest: the other varieties ripen promiscuously. All the kinds are brought to the Philadelphia market; some purchasers preferring one, and others another. The Red Speckled Valentine is a variety very generally admired; it is round podded, without strings, an abundant bearer, and remains tender longer than most others. The Brown Valentine or Refugee, is also an excellent variety, as also the China Red Eye. The pods of the Red French are used as well for pickling as boiling, and the beans throughout the winter in a dry state, as haricots, and in soups, for which it is usually preferred.

The usual plan of cultivating this tribe, is in drills double or single, two inches apart in the drills, of three inches, placing two seeds together; two, to two and a half feet, should be allowed between the drills. They will not succeed, if planted before the weather has become somewhat settled, and the earth warm; in the latitude of Philadelphia, not earlier than April, unless in very dry ground, and protected situations. To have a constant supply, it will be necessary to plant successive crops at intervals of two or three weeks, which is much preferable to planting but seldom, and then a larger quantity. Plantations made so late as 1st August, generally succeed and yield abundantly.

Beans, *Pole.*—The Scarlet Runners, and White Dutch Beans, are very delicately flavored, and are used either in the pod, or shelled when further advanced; but in this section of the country, and perhaps further south, they bear so sparingly most seasons, as to be scarcely worth cultivating.

The Lima is too well known to need description. Two varieties are cultivated; the one broad and thin, the other much thicker. We have sometimes thought the latter more tender and delicate when boiled. The Lima Bean is very tender, not bearing the slightest frost, and is very subject to rot when planted early, or during a spell of rainy or damp cool weather. To guard against which, the best plan is to sprout them in a frame, (as recommended for the Long Pod or Windsor,) so situated that the damp and frost can be excluded. An old hotbed answers the purpose effectually. They need not be planted therein before the middle of spring, nor transplanted till towards its close; a little earlier or later, as the weather may make expedient; if planted early, they will at best remain stationary, and may perhaps do worse. They should be planted in hills in well-cultivated ground, dressed either in the piece or hills, with thoroughly-rotted manure from the barn-yard. The hills should be raised three or four inches above the average level, and be three feet apart each way, with a pole six or eight feet high, well-secured in the ground, to each hill. Three plants in a hill are sufficient. As the vines shoot up, they should be tied to the poles, till they get hold, when they will support themselves. In tying them, observe to do it in the direction in which they incline to clasp the pole, which is contrary to the course of the sun, and opposed to the habit of most climbers.

Those who have not the convenience of a frame, (or hand glass, which will answer the same purpose,) should have the hills prepared and poles inserted, choosing a mild dry time, about the close of May, for planting the beans. If wet weather should immediately succeed, and the seed rot, replant as soon as the ground dries. Good crops have been produced in the vicinity of Philadelphia, when planted even so late as first of June.

Carrot.—The Carrot is a hardy biennial. The root of the plant in its wild state is small; dry, sticky, of a white color, and strong flavored.

The principal varieties are the long orange, best for the main crop; the early horn, for early summer use; and the altringham and large white for field culture.

The cultivation of all the varieties is the same. The plant requires a deeply dug or ploughed soil, in good tilth, otherwise the root is apt to branch or become forked. For the early supply drill the seed (allowing 12 or 14 inches space between the drills,) in a warm protected border, any time during spring; the main crop need not be put in before its close. When the plants are up two or three inches in growth, they will require thinning, and cleaning from weeds, either by hand or small hoeing; thin from three to five inches distance, such as are designed for drawing, in young and middling growth; but the main crop, intended for large and full-sized roots, thin to six or eight inches distance; keep the whole clean from weeds in their advancing young growth.

To preserve them during the winter, remove them to the cellar, and pile them up with alternate layers of earth or sand; or they may be placed in heaps in the garden, with sufficient soil over them to exclude the frost. The Carrot is a tolerable hardy root, and but little difficulty attends its preservation.

It is avaluable food for stock, and in an especial manner worthy of extensive field culture. When grown

for that purpose sow in drills three feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly—the LONG ORANGE is perhaps the best even for this purpose—does not grow so large as the WHITE, but is of superior quality.

Cucumber.—The CUCUMBER is indigenous to the East Indies; the varieties are numerous. Those principally grown are the Early Frame and Long Green Prickly. The EARLY FRAME is of moderate length, prickly, and is the variety generally used as the early crop.

The LONG GREEN is mostly grown for pickling; all the varieties are very tender, not bearing the least frost. For an early supply start some plants in pots or boxes, early in the spring, and when the season is more advanced set them out on a well-sheltered border, in hills, with some thoroughly rotted manure incorporated with the soil. Seed for succeeding crops may then be planted. For pickles, plant the latter end of June and beginning of July. The Cucumber, like the Squash, &c., is liable to be preyed upon by yellow bugs, which are very destructive. To counteract them prepare a mixture of slacked lime and wood ashes, and sprinkle it freely on the leaves and stems whilst the dew is on, that it may adhere. So often as it may be washed or blown off, repeat the application till the enemy be conquered.

Horse Radish.—THE HORSE RADISH is a perennial plant, indiginous to Europe. The root scraped into shreds is a well-known accompaniment of English roast beef. It is also used in winter salads, in sauces, and sometimes eaten raw.

To have it fine and in profusion, all that is necessary is to select in the spring straight young roots, two or three inches long, and plant them one foot apart each way, in a rich, moderately dry, and loose soil; observing to keep the ground hoed and free from weeds. On the arrival of cold weather remove such as may be required during the frosty season to some sheltered place, or cover them with litter as they stand in the bed, that they may not be frozen in.

Melon.—MELONS delight in light land well manured, the mode of culture is very similar to that of the Cucumber. They are all quite tender, and should not be planted until fear of frost has ceased.

Of the WATER MELONS, the most esteemed at Philadelphia are the Black and White Spanish, the Mountain Sprout, the latter attains larger size, and is in all respects desirable.

The CITRON MELON, sometimes called NUTMEG, is almost the only one of its kind ever seen in our market, it is exquisitely flavored, and perhaps, the best of its class. The lighter the soil the higher will be the flavor.

[For a superior mode of growing Melons and other vines, see Ohio Cultivator of last year, page 57.]

Salsify.—The SALSIFY is indiginous to England. The roots are boiled or stewed like carrots, and have a mild sweetish flavor. They are also par-boiled, made into cakes, and fried like oysters, which, when thus cooked, they strongly resemble in both taste and scent. The stalks of year old plants are sometimes cut in the spring, when about four or five inches high, and dressed like asparagus.

The cultivation of the root is precisely the same as that of the carrot, parsnip, and beet, and is preserved during the winter in a similar manner.

Squash.—The SQUASH is from the Levant. There are several species, and numerous varieties have originated from admixture of the pollen.

The BUSH or PATTY-PAN SHAPED, and the LONG GREEN CROOK NECK, are perhaps unsurpassed. The former is the earliest, and is best calculated for small gardens, as it does not run so luxuriantly as the Long Green.

The VEGETABLE MARROW and the WINTER CROOK NECK, are used either simply boiled, as a vegetable dish, or in pies;—so, likewise, is the VALPARAIZO, which attains very large size, and may be had in perfection throughout the winter.

The Squash is cultivated in the same manner with the Cucumber and Melon. Time of planting also the same.

Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

At an adjourned meeting of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, held in Canfield, April 8, 1847, the Society was permanently organized by the adoption of a Constitution (hereafter to be published) and the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. E. NEWTON, of Canfield.
Vice President—JACOB COOK, of Green.
Secretary—SILAS CLARK, of Ellsworth.
Treasurer—WILLIAM LITTLE, of Poland.
Managers—J. WRIGHT, of Goshen; D. HANNA, of Milton; J. BAIRD, of Beaver; ASA BALDWIN, of Boardman; and J. COWDEN, of Youngstown.

A most able and appropriate Address was delivered by the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, a copy of which has been requested for publication for the use of the Society.

As the farmers of Mahoning are deeply interested in the success of the Society, it is hoped they will all become members, and enter the field of competition for the premiums to be distributed at the Annual Fair and Cattle Show next fall, due notice of which, together with a list of the premiums, will be given.

EBEN NEWTON, *President.*
SILAS C. CLARK, *Secretary.*

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 1, 1847.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture,
Will meet at Columbus, May 19.

There will be a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agticulture, in this city on Wednesday the 19th of May. It is hoped that as many of the members as can do so will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted or considered.

As the State Medical Convention will be in session at the same time, we hope to see Dr. Kirtland present on this occasion; as well as other friends of Agriculture among the profession.

Officers of county agricultural societies, and others wishing to present any communications or offer suggestions to the State Board, will remember to send them in time for the meeting. We would suggest that if any alterations are desired in the "rules and regulations" for the management of county societies, now is the time to make known the same.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS:—"Short stories" must be the order of the day about these times, when our little farm requires nearly all of our time; and we are sure that our readers' great farms must require all of theirs. Then too there have been no rainy days of late, so that we have not found time to work up, or answer, many of the letters that have been received, our supply of communications continues to be quite liberal, for which we are very thankful.

The weather for the past two or three weeks has been favorable for spring work generally, though too dry for many purposes. The wheat crop, where not killed by the winter, looks healthy though quite backward. Fruit trees generally are in full bloom, and all kinds give fair promise of a crop.

The season is represented as being remarkably cold and backward in New York and other north-eastern States. The N. Y. canals were to have been open on the 1st inst.

AN ADDRESS TO FARMERS, on the subject of Education, by John M. Howe, of the McIntire Academy, Zanesville, has been received, but we have not yet found time to read it, though it is but brief. It is printed in pamphlet form, and doubtless worth many times its cost. We will notice it in our next.

Seedling Apples.—Notices of several are in type, but crowded out for this time.

Directions for "Coloring," for the benefit of Rosella, and others of the "Sisterhood," will appear in our next.

"A FEW MORE LEFT."—The stock of Garden Seeds at the office of this paper, has been replenished by new supplies of several kinds of late. Choice Flower Seeds also may still be had—now is the time to sow them. Catalogues gratis, on application.

OSAGE ORANGE SEEDS.—We have have received a further supply of this valuable seed for hedging, which will be sold at the Cincinnati price. It is still in good time for sowing. By scalding the seeds slightly they are said to vegetate very freely.

CATALPA SEEDS.—Mr. J. Metcalf, of Putnam, has sent us a package of Catalpa seeds, for distribution. He says:

"The Catalpa is but little known, comparatively, and as it belongs to the ornamental class of trees, I take this method of extending its propagation. Its rapid growth, broad leaves and beautiful flowers, render it a very desirable acquisition to all true lovers of nature. On the authority of a gentleman who has spent considerable time in Missouri, it is said to be a very durable wood for fence posts and other exposed purposes."

The Catalpa tree is well known and pretty extensively planted, about this city, and some other places in this state, but not as generally as it should be throughout the country. We will distribute the seeds (gratis) with pleasure to any who desire them.

ERRORS CORRECTED.—*Mr. Editor;* In your paper for April 1st, your printer makes me say that the "peaches between this and Wheeling were *entirely* destroyed &c." Now my word was *extensively*, at least it is so in the copy of the MS by me. It is not true that the peaches were *entirely* destroyed, but it is true that they were *extensively.* I like to be correct when *facts* (not "*fruits*" as you have it in a former communication,) are concerned I will therefore be thankful to you to make the correction.

C. SPRINGER.

☞ We beg pardon of friend Springer, for the mistakes in printing his articles, but the fault is not all ours nor the printers, for he should be more careful to write plainly, and especially to dot his i s.—ED.

European Intelligence.

In addition to the commercial news on our last page, we extract the following items of intelligence from the European Times of April 4:—

CROPS AND FOOD ON THE CONTINENT.—We translate the following from the *Gazette de Grisone*, a French commercial journal; it presents the result of investigations made throughout Europe for that paper respecting the late harvest:—

Russia.—Southern Provinces—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Northern Provinces—Harvest abundant, Potatoes diseased in only few districts.

Poland.—Grain tolerable in quantity and quality. Potatoes failed extensively.

Scandinavia.—Bad harvest in general.

Prussia.—In all the provinces there has been an average harvest. Grain and potatoes tolerable in quality.

Saxe-Holstein.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes attacked with the disease more or less.

Hanover.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed almost everywhere.

Wirtemberg and Bavaria.—Grain moderate in quantity, excellent in quality. Potatoes have completely failed in some provinces, and have been abundant and good in others.

Turkey.—Maize good. Rice and wheat tolerable.

Austria.—Grain abundant, but not very good. Potatoes diseased in some provinces, but deficient in others. Generally speaking a good harvest.

Italy.—Maize good; rice not very good; grain scorched in many districts. No return as to potatoes, not being much cultivated in Italy.

Switzerland.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Potatoes failed.

France.—Grain only tolerable. Potatoes failed in four-fifths of the kingdom.

Holland and Belgium.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed ganerally.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—The hand of charity has been liberally extended towards the poor of suffering Ireland. Among the generous donors are to be numbered the passengers in the steamship Cambria, on her last outward passage, who most handsomely subscribed the sum of one hundred guineas, [$500.] and which was forwarded to the Irish and Scotch Relief Committees. The citizens of Boston also most liberally forwarded a further donation by the same steamer, on her homeward voyage, of 200 barrels of flour meal, which the consignee and owners conveyed to Liverpool free of charge.

The central relief committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin, acknowledge the receipt of £7000, per Cambria, from their brethren in America.

The Queen of the French has forwarded some articles to be sold at a grand bazaar, which is to be opened at Cheltenham, England, in aid of the distressed Irish.

CORN RIOTS IN TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople states that in consequence of the large quantities of corn lately exported to Europe, some disturbances had taken place at Salonica. They were at last put down, but the Pacha, in order to avoid the chance of a similar outbreak, has forbidden, for the present, all further exportation of grain.

In consequence of the corn disturbances in the department of the Loiret, [France,] all convoys of grain and flour in that district will henceforth be escorted by soldiers.

During the past week, potatoes were imported into London from Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Madeira, the United States and the British colonies in North America.

A vessel has arrived in London with 2000 barrels of flour from Venice, [Italy.] Although corn has frequently been imported from that city, flour had not previously been brought thence.

A vessel which has arrived in London from New York has brought 20 casks of cider.

ELECTRICAL CLOCK.—Mr. Bain is about to erect his electrical clock in the tower of Wenham church, with power of motion to be incessantly maintained by a perpetual electric current derived from the earth.

"Vulcanised India-rubber" is now used instead of steel for the buffer springs of railway carriages.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—Immense numbers of Germans are about to emigrate to the United States. Public meetings have been held in different parts of Germany to facilitate emigration, and settlement in the western country.

FRANCE—SCARCITY OF FOOD AND PROSPECTS, FOR THE FUTURE.—The Paris correspondent of the *European Times*, says:

The distress that exists in all parts of the country is very great. In some departments carts and boats, laden with corn, have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people. In others there has been rioting, which, however, has been promptly suppressed. In Paris bread is now dearer than it was in the great scarcity of about thirty years ago, and yet a new increase of price to the extent of a 1d or 1½d per lb. took place on the 1st. The Government, however, has taken every measure that ingenuity could suggest to keep prices moderate at Paris, and it has succeeded in making them less than in most parts of the kingdom. The extraordinary dearness of food would have occasioned some tremendous outbreak in the capital, if the municipality had not devoted many millions of francs to enable the poorer of the working classes to get bread at the ordinary rate. The sum spent in this way during the present month amounts to about 1,500,000 francs; for the month of April it is calculated at 1,460,000 francs; a similar amount will have to be given in May, and perhaps also in June; and, ever since the end of October, a sum equally considerable has been spent every month. Vast importations of corn have been made from Russia, Turkey, the Levant, Greece and the United States, but especially from Russia. From the States the arrivals have been much fewer, and much less important, than were expected. But all these vast importations have been almost ludicrously small, when compared with the immense wants to be supplied. Now, however, that the fine weather is beginning to return, the Russian ports will become free from ice, and the vessels from America will have to struggle less against unfavorable winds. Large supplies may therefore be expected by the end of the ensuing month and the beginning of May. There is, however, not the slightest probability, or, it might be said, possibility, that these supplies will be able to cause any considerable reduction of prices before the end of May. The *Journal des Debats*, which, as the Government organ, has access to the best information, states this most positively. Such of your readers, therefore, as deal in corn may export any quantity of bread stuffs to France, with the fullest assurance that, provided they arrive within eight weeks from this time, they will find a ready market at high prices. Hitherto, American speculutors and dealers have strangely neglected France, in order to turn all their attention to England. This, perhaps, was natural, for the French neglected to send out orders, and, besides, had no vessels to send. But your readers may be assured that France has still need of all the supplies of food she can possibly get, and that she is prepared to pay high prices for them. Her situation, in truth, is worse than that of England, as is proved by the fact that she has imported some immense quantities of bread stuffs from English ports.

It would be prudent on the part of your American subscribers to be prepared to send large supplies of food to France next year. The *Journal des Debats* has put forth a most lamentable article, in which it says that there will be no potato crop at all, that the rye has already sustained injury in the southern departments, and that it would be most imprudent to calculate on the supply of wheat being up to the usual average. These melancholy assertions of the ablest and most influential newspaper in France caused a perfect panic on the Stock Exchange, and every one felt that they rather palliated than exaggerated the truth. I repeat, then, that it would be prudent for the American farmers to take into their calculations the extreme probability—it would not be too much to say certainty—of their being called on next year to help to make up the deficiency of the harvest of France, and perhaps, also, that of other countries of Europe.

The Endless Chain Pump.

I would recommend as an easy, cheap, and durable implement for drawing water, especially when the well is not over 12 or 15 feet deep, it draws very easy, but when the well is some 25 or 30 feet deep, it would draw some harder, they do not freeze up in the coldest weather, and while drawing they keep the water in motion in the well, so as to keep it clear and good, all we have to do, is to turn a crank, similar to a grind stone and it delivers the water very fast and easy. If any of your subscribers wish to build one, and are not familliar with the construction of them, I would discribe it to them, so that any mechanic could make one, as it is not a "patent right." I have one in my well, of my own construction, which works admirably, they are very handy for drawing water for horses and cattle, and are not liable to get out of order.

L. N.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Letter from A New Contributor.

Rose-Cottage, April 24, 1847.

SIR, I am just going to take time enough by force, from my numerous employments, to write a few lines to you, or rather to my sisters, should you think them worth a place in your paper.

The contents of the "Ladies' Department," of course should not be agricultural. The best method of raising wheat, &c., does not interest us very directly. Why is it that you are not crowded with articles upon cooking, cleaning, flowering,—domestic economy in all its branches, written by the ladies? Is it possible we are so indolent and selfish as never to impart to others the knowledge we have gained by experience and observation, or to ask of others what they possess? And shall we expect our editor to fill his columns with instructions upon matters that he knows nothing about?

When, with all the experience, good-sense, intelligence and talents of our matrons and maids, you have no communications upon woman's affairs, you do perfectly right, sir, in filling the "Ladies' Department" with "Hogs, Dogs and other matters." Striking metamorphosis!—Our nice white-washed kitchens and blooming flower-gardens are converted into dog-kennels and pig-pens! A dog instead of a roast duck—a pig instead of a pæony!

'Tis time we were up and doing. We *must* be up and doing. We cannot enjoy this opportunity, this means of doing good, and getting good, without incurring great responsibility. The happiness of ourselves, our families and society at large, is greatly enhanced by the improvement we make in our various domestic affairs.

Let those of sufficient mind and knowledge give us sober essays, others relate their experience and observations, and if there are any that can do nothing else, let them ask questions.

A woman after house-keeping several years, thinks she has acquired a great amount of knowledge; but how much more would she know were the experience of a hundred others added to her own.

Does any one discover a way of making or doing anything so as to save much expense, time, or trouble, how soon, by placing it in your paper, may hundreds be benefited by it.

It seems to me that any thing which ladies see proper to write for each other's benefit and instruction, properly belongs to the "Ladies' Department," not excepting now and then a treaties upon the government and training of children, than which no mother can be informed on a more important subject.

A greater variety should be given to our department; leaving cooking and soap-making for a while, let us talk about cutting, making, mending, cleaning, planting of seeds, modes of propagating plants, &c.; in short, all our female employments. My knowledge of house-hold affairs is quite limited—I confess with a blush; (I shall look to the Ladies' Department for that,) but I intend to contribute my mite when I find how successful my experiments have been in the propagation of plants.

Yours, in haste, M.

P. S. One word more—'Tis a pity, a very GREAT pity, that such books as Miss Beecher's "Domestic Economy" and "Receipt Book," should be lying idle upon book-store shelves, while every house-keeper should have them and put in practice their directions. They are worth a thousand times their price, and I would beseech every female reader of the Cultivator to get them.

Your correspondent, "Mary," will find all the advice she wishes in a little work entitled "The Mother at Home," by Abbott. No mother who wishes to train her children for usefulness in this life, and happiness hereafter, should be without it. M.

The Keeping of Eggs.

The papers annually contain a variety of recipes for keeping eggs safely through the summer—some recommending lime, some salt, and some different mixtures, for this purpose. None of these mixtures should be depended on, unless certain preliminaries are attended to. The nature of the egg itself, and of the shell in which it is enclosed, must be understood. An egg is an animal substance, and all such substances corrupt, on being exposed to the air, in a shorter or longer time, according to its heat, moisture, and electrical condition. To prevent the putrefaction of the egg, it must be kept from the free ingress of air, and surrounded with some antiseptic substance. The shell is not a tight, but a porous matter allowing the transmission of water and air with some degree of rapidity. Hence when the egg is exposed to the atmosphere, its juices are gradually evaporated through the shell, and their place supplied with atmospheric air; and decomposition gradually takes place. If to prevent this it is packed in salt, so much of the latter will be absorbed as to render it uneatable.

Eggs that are to be packed should be of good quality. There is as much difference in the richness and flavor of eggs as there is in those of beef or mutton. A fat, full egg is more likely to keep well than a poor one. Then they should be packed when fresh. If they are kept till half spoiled before being packed, it will be a miracle if they are preserved well, however well put down. Then they should be packed with the small end down. The yolk is inclined to settle on the shell, and when this is the case, it is apt to spoil. The better way is to turn the cask occasionally from one end to the other. The cask, too, should be a tight one.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator recommends from trial the following: Put into the cask a layer of plaster of Paris—first covering the bottom of the cask with plaster—and then alternate layers of each in such a manner, that one shell shall not touch another. He states that he has kept them in this manner a year perfectly good.

The following mode of keeping has been patented in England, and extensively used in this country:

One bushel quick lime,
2 lbs. salt,
¼ lb. cream of Tartar,

mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition to consistency that an egg when put into it will swim. It is said that eggs have been kept in this way for two years.—*Prarie Farmer.*

A Good Paste for Books, Muslin, &c.

When made in the ordinary manner, paste soon becomes mouldy, and by fermenting in warm weather, loses its sticking power. To make some to keep, make it thus: Dissolve about an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water, when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream; then strew in it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for 12 months, and when dry, may be softened with water.—*Scien. Amer.*

From Beatty's Essays on Agriculture.

Essay on the Cultivation of Corn.

BY A BEATTY OF KENTUCKY.

Indian corn is a grain so necessary in raising and fattening stock, that it must ever be regarded as very important, in any system of agriculture, suitable for the western country. Though an exhausting crop, it may be raised, for a succession of years, upon the same ground. But although a rotation does not appear so essentially necessary in this, as in some other crops, yet the *fact* of a continued cultivation of this grain, even upon our richest land, for a succession of years, gradually deteriorating the soil, and diminishing the annual product, should admonish the husbandman, that a different system ought to be pursued. It should be a settled principle, with every farmer, so to cultivate his land, as never to *deteriorate* his soil. He should constantly aim at *improvement*, as the best and most certain means of preventing *deterioration*. The first consideration, therefore, with every farmer, should be to adopt such a system, in the cultivation of corn, as will not only prevent his soil from being *reduced*, but will gradually *increase* its fertility, and the product of his crop. The means, by which this may be accomplished, depend very much upon the native qualities of the soil, and the degree of deterioration it has undergone.

To treat this subject in a practical and useful manner, it is necessary that we should distinguish between the white oak lands, of the west having a clay soil, with little or no vegetable mould on its surface, and the rich calcarious soils, having a deep vegetable mould, with a sub-soil of clay, founded on limestone rock. The latter, in its native state, is extremely fertile, and very productive in corn. But most of the lands of this description, in Kentucky, have been so long, and so unskillfully cultivated, as to have considerably reduced their fertility. Yet experience has shown that they may (when the soil has not been too much washed off,) be restored to their original fertility, by a proper system of cultivation. This *renovation* may be accomplished by a judicious system of *grassing* the land, and restoring to it, in the form of manure, as nearly as practicable, every thing which is taken from it by the growing of crops. Ground which has been much exhausted, should, after a wheat crop, be set in clover, by sowing, about the middle of February or between that and the first of March; among the growing wheat, one tenth of a bushel of clover seed per acre. It should be suffered to remain three summers under pasture, exclusive of the one in which the wheat is harvested. In the third year the clover should be permitted to go *unpastured* from the first of July until about the time the clover ripens,* when it should be turned under, by a well constructed plough, so as to bury every part of it. The better to accomplish this, a harrow, with the teeth reversed, or a heavy brush should be drawn over the clover so as to lay it flat, in the direction the ploughs are to run. A harrow should follow the plough to fill all the interstices, in order the more completely to cover up the clover. During the winter, while the ground is frozen, a dressing of manure (as far as the farm will furnish it,) should be hauled over the ground, but left in heaps till the proper

* In a letter addressed to the Rev. H. Colman, agricultural commissioner of Massachusetts by Professor Samuel L. Dana, and published in the 48th and 49th numbers of the Franklin Farmer, for the year 1840, it is shown, very satisfactorily, that ploughing in green crops are not as beneficial to land, as ploughing them in after they become thoroughly dry. This is a recent and important discovery. The ploughing in of the second crop of clover should, therefore, be delayed until it is not only ripe but completely cured.

time for ploughing, when it should be spread and *immediately* ploughed in. The field, thus improved, might now grow two crops of corn in succession, and then be again sowed in wheat and clover, and treated as in the first instance.

A second field, in the mean time, might undergo the same system of improvement, and so on in succession, till all the cultivated land shall have been *renovated*. If the soil is naturally rich and has not been much reduced by cultivation, instead of three crops of clover in succession, two might be adopted, when the rotation would be as follows: clover, clover, corn, corn, wheat. This rotation would require five fields, two of which would be annually in corn, two in clover, and one in wheat, so that in every five years each field would produce two crops of corn, two of clover, and one of wheat.

But if the soil has been much reduced, a shift of six fields would be necessary, and the rotation as recommended above, to wit: three years in clover, two in corn, and one in wheat, which would leave three fields annually in clover, two in corn, and one in wheat. This rotation, with a judicious application of manure, would quickly renovate any of our naturally rich calcarious land, where the soil has not been washed off. When land is naturally rich, and has not been much reduced by bad husbandry, the following rotation will be found very convenient and profitable, particularly for small farms. Corn, wheat, clover, and so on in succession. This will require but three fields, and the farmer will every year have one field in corn, one in wheat, and one in clover, besides the advantage of pasturing the clover after his wheat comes off. But the clover must be suffered to go unpastured after the first of July, and be ploughed in, as herein before directed. This will not only provide a good dressing of manure for the succeeding corn crop, but will cover up such a quantity of clover seed as will furnish an abundant supply for the wheat crop, which is to succeed the corn crop. One great advantage attending this rotation is, that it wholly saves the expense and trouble of sowing clover seed among the growing wheat. It also affords two grain crops in every three years. This, in England, would be considered as too exhausting. But I am persuaded our rich lands of the west, which have not been much reduced by bad husbandry, will bear this course of cropping without deteriorating the soil, especially if an upper dressing of manure is applied, preceding each corn crop, that is to say, every third year.

In clay soils the corn crop should occur less frequently. The rotation, in a shift of four fields, might be clover, clover, corn, wheat. Or, where the soil is naturally thin, or has been much reduced by bad husbandry, the rotation might be three crops of clover, and one of corn, and one of wheat. Clover should in these courses, be the preparatory crop for corn, and ploughed in as herein before directed, and a top dressing of manure applied, to the extent the farm will afford. In clay soils the wheat crop should be assisted by a dressing of plaster of Paris, (sulphate of lime,) from a peck to a bushel per acre. If the smaller quantity only is applied, it may be stirred in the wheat, having been previously moistened for that purpose, when about to sow. If the larger quantity is used, (and it is best to do so, if to be had,) it should be sowed broad cast, at the time of sowing the clover seed, in February. The corn crop will also be much improved by applying half a table spoonful to each hill of corn, either at the time of planting or as soon as the corn comes up.

For farmers who do not desire to raise wheat, the following rotation will be found convenient and profitable. Upon rich lands, which have not been much reduced by bad husbandry, corn, corn, rye, rye, the two latter to be fed off *on the ground*. In this course, the second crop of corn will be followed by rye, sowed in the fall, pastured the next winter and spring, till the 15th of April, and then suffered to go to seed. When ripe it should be fed off to hogs and other stock *on the ground*. About September, or so soon as the fall rains cause the remains of the rye on the ground to sprout, the stock should be taken off. There will be sufficient rye left to seed the ground, and so soon as it shall have attained a sufficient growth, it may again be pastured through the following winter and spring, till the middle of April, when it should, a second time, be suffered to go to seed and fed off as before, until the proper period for removing the stock. It may again be pastured during the following winter. But care should be taken not to leave the stock on after the frost gets out of the ground, as this would cause the soil to break up cloddy and render it less productive. By the time the ground becomes dry enough for ploughing, there will be a thick coat of young rye, which, if well turned under, will afford a light dressing of manure for the succeeding crop of corn.

This rotation will require but two fields, and will be very convenient to hemp growers and graziers, who do not wish to cultivate wheat crops. In consequence of the rye being fed off upon the ground, the foregoing rotation will rather improve than exhaust the soil. But to restore, speedily, that which has been exhausted, there should be two crops of clover, succeeding the rye crop; or a third crop of rye may be raised to advantage, by ploughing the ground after the second crop is fed off, from the first to the middle of September. Rye will not do well the third year without ploughing the ground, in consequence of white clover and other grass spreading over the ground, but a single ploughing may suffice for two additional crops of rye.

Where the practice of grazing extensively prevails, large portions of the grazier's farm are kept in blue grass, and pastured for a number of years in succession. These pasture grounds, after having been kept a long period in grass, are occasionally ploughed up and planted in corn. This is certainly a fine preparation for that crop; and if the period, during which the land is kept in grass, in proportion to the time it has been in corn, be considerable, it is well apapted to the improvement of land. But if proper care be not taken in ploughing a stiff blue grass sod, there will be a great difficulty in cultivating the corn crop. If, however, the proper method is adopted, these difficulties may be avoided. There are two modes of converting blue grass sod into arable ground, which may be practised to advantage. One is to put a strong team to a large plough, suitable for turning over a stiff sod. The plough should have a cutter attached to it, for the purpose of cutting turf, and thus enable the plough to turn it over to the depth of five or six inches, and lay it so smoothly as to have the grass side flat, and the mould alone exposed. The harrow should follow in the same direction with the plough, and by running several times over the ground the interstices will be filled and the turf so completely buried that the grass cannot readily grow. If this operation be performed in the fall or early in the winter, the sod will be so completely rotted, by the time it is necessary to commence ploughing for corn in the spring, as to admit of its being stirred advantageously. But if the sod be turned over in the spring, then it will be proper, by repeated harrowing, to form a sufficient depth of mould to admit of laying off the ground for corn without turning up the sod. By using light ploughs and small harrows, to run between the corn, or the corn cultivator, the crop may be cultivated without turning up the sod, and with very little labor. By the following year the sod will be completely decomposed, and will leave the ground mellow and in fine condition for a crop.

If the operation of turning the sod be well performed, this mode of cultivating corn will be attended with great advantages. The sod beneath will keep the ground light, and the yield, if the season be favorable, will be very large. If, however, the land do not lie favorable for turning sod (if, for instance, the ground is so situated that the sod must, in part, be thrown up hill,) it may be difficult to turn it over so as to bury the green sward. In that case it will be very troublesome to cultivate.

The other method of managing blue grass sod is more effectual in obviating the difficulties arising from the unfavourableness of the ground for turning sod, and ought to be preferred by all farmers, who have an opportunity of procuring suitable implements.

A properly constructed plough with a *cutter* attached to it, should merely skim off the green sward to the depth of an inch or two, which should be followed by another plough, running in the same furrow, to throw up the mould to the depth of five or six inches. Thus, after the first round, a deep furrow would be formed, into the bottom of which the skimming plough would throw the green sward skimmed off in the second round, which would be covered to the depth of five or six inches by the second plough, and so on in succession, till the whole field is ploughed. In this way the green sward is detached, and buried so deep that it need not be disturbed in the process of cultivating the crop. Being entirely covered, it will serve the double purpose of keeping the ground light and furnishing a dressing of manure.

If the same ground upon which corn has been cultivated the preceding year, is intended to be again cultivated in corn, it is very important that it should be trodden as little as possible by stock, especially when the ground is rendered soft by rains, or by freezing and thawing. Instead of feeding upon the ground the small remains of fodder which are left, after the corn is pulled, it is much better to cut up the corn, and put it in shocks, *after it is fully ripe*. The fodder may be fed off, either with corn, or after the corn has been *shucked*, according to circumstances. If the corn has been detached from the fodder, the latter ought to be fed in suitable feeding pens, with a view to the saving of manure. And it would always be advisable to haul it off, in large slides, having suitable shelving, when the ground is either frozen, covered with snow, or not too much softened by rains. That there may not be a necessity of hauling fodder when the ground is so soft as to injure it by treading, a suitable time should be selected for hauling and putting in rick, a quantity of fodder, to be kept as a *reserve*, and to be fed from only when the weather is not suitable for hauling from the field. The rick should be made by setting the fodder against poles, and should, of course, be as convenient to the feeding pen as possible.

The cutting up of corn, and removing the fodder to feeding pens, would not only occasion the saving of much manure, but would leave the field in good condition for early ploughing, thus affording the ground the benefit of the spring frosts, which will greatly assist in pulverizing the soil. But a still greater benefit would result from preventing the corn ground being trodden by stock, when in a soft state, during the winter and spring months.

If ground has been sufficiently renovated and properly prepared for a crop of corn; the process of cultivation is very simple. The ploughing should be deep and thorough, and if practicable, early enough to afford the ground the benefit of the spring freezes. If ploughed early in the winter, or late the preceding fall, it would be still better, as the soil would be thereby more completely pulverized, a matter of great importance in the culture of the corn crop. Except where sod is turned over, the ground should be suffered to lie in a rough state till about the time of laying off for planting, and should be then well harrowed, taking care that this operation be performed when the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize well. The harrowing will destroy any young weeds which may have sprung up, and will level the ground preparatory to checkering it off for planting. It should now be laid off one way at the proper distance for planting, with a large plough, cutting the furrows as deep as can be conveniently done. A second plough, suitable for the purpose (a well constructed shovel or coulter plough will answer) should follow in the same furrow, to loosen the ground as deep as possible. When a field is thus laid off one way, it should, as soon as convenient, be crossed in the other direction for planting, leaving the rows equally distant each way. The laying off for planting should be done with a small, steady running one horse plough, which should not cut a furrow more than two or three inches deep. This method would leave a deep loose soil at the intersection of the two furrows, and would remove the clods from the furrow so as not to be in the way in covering corn. Careful droppers should follow the plough, or ploughs, laying off the second way, who should be particular to drop the corn *precisely* at the *intersection* of the two furrows, and the hands following with the hoes should be careful to cover the corn with fine mould, (cutting the clods from the hill, if any) precisely at the place where it was dropped, except when they discover an error in dropping. Attention to the foregoing directions is important for two purposes, 1. That the corn may be planted where it will have immediately beneath its roots a deep loose soil, which they can penetrate with ease; and, 2. That the rows of corn may be straight, *both ways*, and thus enable the ploughs with little aid from the hoes to keep the corn clear of weeds and grass. A shallow furrow in laying off the second way is attended with several advantages. I. The ground is not so apt to *wash* during heavy rains, as when the furrow is broad and deep. 2. The clods will not so readily fall back into the furrow. 3. The corn will not be so liable to be covered by clods rolling on it at the first ploughing, in consequence of there being a greater width between the furrows.

There are various opinions as to the proper distance at which corn should be planted. This must depend upon the nature of the soil, its degree of fertility, and *the number of stalks in the hill*. My own experience inclines me to the opinion that four feet apart, each way, and three stalks in a hill, is the proper medium for the rich calcarious soil of Kentucky, having a deep vegetable mould. This would give 2722 5-10 hills, and 8167 stalks per acre, supposing each hill to have its full compliment. It would be prudent to drop four or five grains in each hill, and thin the corn at the proper period, to three stalks in each hill. If large corn be planted, each hundred good ears, in *ordinary* seasons, will be equivalent to a bushel; and, consequently, if each hill will average three ears (the double ears will usually make up for the missing stalks) the product will be 81 2-3 bushels per acre. If the season be favorable, the yield may be still greater.*

But if the ground has been much reduced by bad husbandry, or the corn be planted in a clay soil, it should be thinned to two stalks in a hill. This would give 5445 stalks to the acre, if none be missing, and a product of 54 45-100 bushels, supposing each hundred ears to make a bushel. But it must be recollected, that, if the soil is not good, the ears may be less, and the product consequently diminished.

If oak land be of the poorer kind, it may be necessary to increase the distance. If 4½ feet should be deemed necessary this would give 2150 hills, and 4200 stalks per acre, allowing two for each hill.

Ground may be so very poor as not to be capable of sustaining more than one stalk in a hill. It might then be planted four feet each way, which would give 2722 stalks per acre.

Some farmers are of opinion, that *drilling* is a better method of planting to secure large crops. With extraordinary care in planting and cultivating a small crop, it is probable a larger yield may be obtained. But the advantages of a small increase of product *per acre* will not be equivalent to the increased labor in cultivating the

* I have gathered a part of my crop for the present year, planted and cultivated as above directed, and the product is from 95 to 100 bushels per acre. The early part of the season was entirely too wet, but after the 1st of July was very favorable. If the ground, in which corn is planted be very rich, it may be planted 3½ feet each way, and three stalks left in a hill, equal to 10,665 per acre If the corn is of the largest kind, and the season favorable, eighty good ears will produce a bushel, and the yield will be one hundred and thirty three bushels per acre.

corn, cutting, shocking, hauling of fodder, &c. I would, therefore, by no means recommend the drilling as a general practice.

When planted in squares it can be ploughed both ways, be better cultivated and with much less manual labor. As soon after the corn is planted as practicable, a single furrow with a shovel plough should be run between the rows, in a direction opposite to that in which it was planted. This is an effectual security against the corn being washed up by heavy rains, and prepares the ground for the next ploughing, which should be in the direction in which it was planted, unless the ground be very foul. In that case it may be proper to run two additional furrows in the same way, in which the shovel plough had previously run, throwing the dirt from the corn.

(After cultivation, &c., in our next.)

Culture of Orchard Grass.

I am satisfied from a trial on a small scale, that orchard grass will thrive well in the West, particularly in the region of the Ohio River, where my experience has principally been in regard to it. Orchard grass unquestionably thrives better on timbered land than on prairie; it will thrive well on the prairie where there is considerable clay in the soil. I have tried it on a small scale in this country (La Porte) and find it will not flourish as well as it did near the Ohio River. But I have no doubt that with proper care and management in seeding down it would do well on our prairie lands of the West. With reference to its productiveness as a hay grass, I am of the opinion that it is far inferior to timothy. It may be cut twice in the year, its growth being equal to red clover indeed it is an excellent grass to mix with red clover, either for pasture or hay; it comes to perfection about the same time, and differs from clover in not blooming but once, the second crop being leaf only.

I consider it an excellent grass for pasture, far superior to timothy. It is less hardy than timothy, but when fairly set grows more thrifty. It should be sown thick and suffered to get good root before pasturing, if sowed alone; if sown with clover it may be used for pasture sooner.

The following taken from the Practical Farmer and Gardener, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Geo. Conclin, (and by the way an excellent book for a practical farmer,) may be of service to the inquirer.

"*Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot Grass.* It is excellent sown with clover. It is the better for being frequently and closely cropped either with the scythe or by cattle. Its growth is then early and rapid. It does well on loams and sands, and flourishes in shade. Orchard grass is worthy of a more extensive culture in this region than it has hitherto attained. It supplies pasturage as early as red clover, and produces at least as heavy a crop as timothy. It is proof against drouth that will kill clover; is not easily drowned by inundation; the growth of the aftermath is remarkably quick and rapid, and nothing but severe frosts can stay its progress.

"Orchard grass seed is always in the hull or chaff, and is very light, not weighing more than 12 or 14 lbs. per bushel; and if sown without being first wetted, it is very liable to fail, though the seed be ever so good. Spread it on a floor and sprinkle it with a water pot, and then mix it well with a rake, and let it lie till the next day, when if necessary it may be again sprinkled with water and mixed up well. Before sowing, mix plaster of Paris with it, to bring it to a proper state for sowing. The water and plaster will increase the weight and cause it to settle close to the ground and enable it to take root.

"This is one of our most valuable and profitable grasses, and every care ought to be taken in sowing it properly, for on this depends the success of the crop. It is generally sown too thin; two bushels to the acre is preferable to one, by just one half. Remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

My plan has been to sow it on oats ground in the spring, immediately after sowing oats; and if it is harrowed in, the better. If sown in wood-land the woods should be thin and the cattle kept off it for a year or two, till it it gets well set.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Unruly Animals, Poor Fences, and Neighbors.

Messrs. Editors:—Mr. Hardup, in his comments on the Sept. and Dec. numbers of the Prairie Farmer, tells us of a neighborhood where they use the rifle when a neighbor's hog gets into their fields of grain. To say the least, I should not like to live in such a neighborhood, not because I should fear some one might kill my swine, for I keep my hogs in close quarters, but for the want of good feeling in such a neighkorhood. It is indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of any community that they should respect each others' property.—However unpleasant it may be to find our neighbor's cattle or hogs in our fields of grain, every expedient should be tried to induce the man to take care of them before we resort to harsh treatment. In the haste and excitement of the moment, when creatures are destroying our crops, we are apt to adopt strong measures. A case in mind: A man who was troubled with some 30 geese, which kept getting into his fields, said to his son one day, "Go and kill every one of them." The obedient boy obeys the stern command, and every goose is found dead in the morning. The disappointed owners soon called for damages, when the man acknowled he was too hasty, and did not think his son would kill them; but Mr. Hardup says it is one of the fundamental laws of nations. If nations do wrong, let neighbors learn to do right. The story of William Ladd and his neighbor comes so near the right principle, I wish to insert it here. "I had said he, "a fine field of grain growing upon an out-farm some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by I saw my neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in the lot, destroying my hopes of a harvest. These sheep were of the gaunt, long-legged kind, active as spaniels. They could spring over the highest fence, and no partition wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor Pulsifer about them, and sent frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two; but the legs of his sheep were long, and my grain more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them, and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot the sheep. I rode away much agitated, for I was not so much of a peace man then as now, and I felt literally full of fight. All at once a light flashed upon me. I asked myself, 'Would it not be well for you to try in your own conduct the peace principle you are preaching to others?' I thought it all over, and settled down my mind as to the best course to be pursued. The next day I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer. I found him chopping wood at his door. 'Good morning neighbor.' No answer. 'Good morning,' I repeated. He gave a kind of grunt, like a hog, without looking up. 'I came,' continued I, 'to see about the sheep.' At this he threw down his axe and exclaimed, 'ain't you a pretty neighbor to tell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it—a rich man like you to kill a poor man's sheep!' 'I was wrong, neighbor,' said I, 'but it wont do to let your sheep eat up all that grain, so I came over to say I would take your sheep to my homestead pasture, and put them in with mine, and in the fall you may take them back; and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of mywhole flock.' Pulsifer looked confounded. He did not know how to take me At last he stammered out, 'Now Squire, are you in earnest?' 'Certainly I am,' I answered, 'It is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.' After a moment's silence, 'the sheep shan't trouble you any more,' exclaimed Pulsifer, 'I will fetter them all; but I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot too, and when they are kind, I can be kind too.' The sheep never again tresspassed on my lot. And, my friends," he would continue, addressing the audience, "remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they will talk of injuring you. When nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready too. Love will beget love—a wish to be at peace will keep you at peace. You can overcome evil only with good.

R. Cheney.

Prairie Farmer.

Emerald Grove, Fed. 1847.

The Farmer's Weather-ometer.--No. 5.

Comprising General Indications and Local Predictions respecting the Changes of Weather, gathered during Travels in America and Europe.

BY A RURALIST.

An old writer says respecting our present lucubrations.

"By noting signs on earth and in the skies,
Of weather's frequent change sure prophecies,
All classes may decrease their miseries,
Extend their store of bliss, and, too, obtain
To barns and coffers an increasing gain!"

There are many who are properly appreciating those sentiments of the old author, judging from the papers which are copying some of these Numbers from the "Ohio Cultivator," encouraging me to proceed, that millions in the United States may know for themselves the *signs of the atmospherical times!*

Frequently in men, (women, too, of course,) aches, pains, wounds, and corns, are more troublesome either towards rain or towards frost.

Persons of a plethoric or full habit of body are frequently oppressed with drowsiness and heavy sleep before rain falls.

"When cats comb themselves it is a sign of rain, because the moisture which is in the air, before the rain, insinuating itself into the fur of this animal, moves her to smooth the same, and cover her body with it, so that she may the less feel the inconvenience of damp cool weather—as, on the contrary, she opens her fur in summer that she may the better receive the refreshing of the mild season—as says the "Athenian Oracle," quoted in Brandt's "Popular Antiquities."

When aquatic birds collect upon the shore and sport there, clamorously and uneasily, especially in the morning—ravens sport upon the banks or shoot through the air—a wind will arise.

When sea and fresh water fish leap frequently above the surface, a storm is presaged.

When, during a storm, porpoises play upon the water—the halcyon returns to the sea—moles come from their holes—birds sing as usual, a calm will ensue.

The French "Farm House of the XIX Century" says —"When water fowls leave the sea for land, while the land birds, especially geese and ducks, resort to the water, and there make great splashing and noise—when crows and ravens gather together, and then suddenly disappear—pies and jays assemble in flocks and are very clamorous—crows caw in the morning more than usual, and in an uninterrupted manner—herons and buzzards fly low—small birds fly to their nests neglecting their food—pigeons keep their cotes—partridges roll themselves in the dust—sparrows and larks sing very early—oxen distend their nostrils, look towards the south, lie down and lick themselves—horses leap about neighing violently—sheep and goats gambol and butt each other—a rumbling noise is heard in the bowels of dogs—spiders work little, and retire into their caverns—ants hasten to their hillocks—a rain will soon occur."

When turtle doves coo slowly– the robin rises into the air and sings—wasps and hornets appear in the morning in great numbers—spiders appear in the air and on plants, spinning tranquilly and extending their webs largely, fair weather is indicated.

If spiders alter their web between 6 and 7 in the evening, a fine night is indicated—and if in the morning a fine day may be expected. If they work during rain there will soon be fine weather. Should they, especially in gardens, break off work and destroy their webs, look out for a continued rain.

The swelling of wood, the deposition of moisture upon iron and stones which seem to sweat, the snapping of the cords of musical instruments, the relaxing of the canvas or paper of pictures, the moisture of salt, the appearance of a remarkable circle around the lights, pools and tanks becoming muddy, wood-ashes forming into lumps, are signs of rain.

The Indians of the far West say that when fire-flies are seen in unusual numbers, darting their phosphoric light through the darkness, it is a sure sign that rain is at hand.

A celebrated magazine writer thus gives the philosophy of some of the signs I have been noticing—"The habits of insectivorous birds and beasts will be modified by changes in the weather, according as those changes influence the insects which are their prey; thus swallows fly low before rain, because the insects which they chase and capture on the wing, approach nearer the earth at that time. In fair weather insects fly higher as swallows naturally do to catch them For a similar reason bats, being observed to flit long and late in the twilight, is considered a sign of a fair day on the morrow, and they do so because in calm and settled weather, gnats, dorbeetles, and other insects, remain long on the wing in the evening. On the contrary bats retiring early to their hants, shows that their food is not to be met with on account of approaching wet: and since this privation excites painful feelings in the quadruped, the cries of the bats, under these circumstances, are justly regarded a prognostic of rain."

In my next I will offer signs exhibited by the atmosphere, earth, and clouds.

Lancaster, Ohio.

Sowing Grass Seeds.

Some farmers sow herdsgrass every spring on their old mowing grounds—say half a peck per acre,—and leave it for the rain to bury. Clover may now be sown on grounds that were seeded last August or September. Clover will be buried deep enough by the spring rains. We expect not to have it high enough for the scythe in July unless the land was made very rich; but it may yield a good bite for cattle after haying; or if we cut a second crop we get our pay for sowing the seed. Besides, clover assists to cover the ground completely and to keep out all weeds and wild grasses. Its roots die in two years and make manure for other kinds that spread and succeed it.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Corn growers will not fail to read the essay of Dr. Beatty in this paper It is the best article we have seen on corn culture in the west.

100 PATENT THRASHING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber, H. D. Jameson, having purchased the exclusive right of building *Pitt's Patent Separators*, for Ohio, has fitted up a shop in Heart and Brown's Buildings, *Massillon, Ohio.* This Machine is portable, only requiring about 30 minutes to put it up for use, either in the field or barn. It thrashes, carries off the straw, fans the grain in the most perfect manner, carrying it into a bag or box, all at one operation, causing a great saving of hands in attendance. These machines are simple, strong and durable, constructed to endure the working abilities of eight horses, but are usually worked with from four to six, thrashing and cleaning from 200 to 300 bushels per day, with great ease to all concerned.

The subscriber also builds D. Cary's *Double Pinion* Horse Power. This power is constructed with a double set of Wheels and Pinions through its whole arrangement, which greatly overcomes the friction, causing it to run as light as the best four horsepower and at the same time possesses double the strength of the common eight Horsepower. I sold from this shop last season, about 40 machines and horsepowers, and from the universal satisfaction which these machines have given and from my personal knowledge of their favorable reception in New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada, I have commenced 100 machines which will be completed by *harvest.* Orders by letter will be promptly attended to, and machines can be forwarded to all parts of the State and surrounding States. Persons wanting machines would do well to examine this machine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. D. JAMESON.

April 15. 3t.

English News, Markets, &c.

By the arrival of the Cambria we have received English papers to April 4th.—The intelligence is favorable, on the whole, for the continuance of active trade in American farm produce; as is shown by the present buoyant state of the markets in this country. There had been, however, quite a fall in price of Indian Corn from the very high rates it had formerly attained in the English and Irish markets, as was perhaps to have been expected in view of the enormous arrivals of this and other kinds of bread stuffs from America and several other countries, and with favorable prospects for the coming harvest. We do not think, however, that the depression in the price of corn will continue for a long time, or that it will materially affect prices in this country. It will of course check shipment of the article for a while, and then doubtless the price will advance again. On flour and wheat the news has had no unfavoroble influence; although at first it caused a slight decline of prices in Eastern markets; while provisions, such as pork, beef, lard, cheese, &c., are now in better demand than before.

We make the following extracts from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of April 4th:

March has been a month of great fluctuation in all descriptions of Grain and Grain produce. It closed with a general decline. At our market on the 30th ult, Western Canal Flour sold at 37s per barrel, and even rather less; Baltimore and Philadelphia at 35s to 36s. These rates show a reduction during the month of about 5s per barrel. The best States and Canadian red Wheat is not saleable beyond 10s 6d to 11s per 70lbs, which is 6d to 1s lower.—Indian Corn has fallen greatly, say 21s. We quote 46s to 48s for white, and 48s to 50s for yellow; at this reduction there has been a better demand within the past day or two, and several parcels have been taken on speculation; Indian Corn Meal brings 22s to 24s per barrel.

At the market on the 1st instant, several buyers from Ireland attended, and generally there was a better feeling perceptible. Flour recovered 1s per barrel, Western Canal selling freely at 37s 6d, and Indian Corn improved from 46s to 50s per quarter for both white and yellow. Wheat also was 1d to 2d per 70lbs dearer, and the market closed with a steadier feeling.

According to calculations made on the 31st ultimo, we find that the stock of Bread Stvffs at the port of Liverpool on that day was as follows:—65,000 quarters of Wheat, 500,000 barrels of Flour, 43,000 quarters of Beans, 10,000 quarters of Peas, 5,000 quarters of Barley, 100,000 quarters of Indian Corn, and 40,000 barrels of Indian Meal.

Our imports during March were,—56,954 quarters of Wheat, 15,220 quarters of Oats, 10204 quarters of Barley, 12,329 quarters of Malt, 26,129 quarters of Beans, 2,938 quarters of Peas, 121,352 quarters of Indian Corn, 39,168 barrels of Indian Meal, 171,426 barrels of Flour, and 7,419 sacks, 3,055 loads of Oatmeal.

Provisions—American.—During the past month a large business has been transacted in all kinds of provisions at very firm rates.—Beef: Imports have been sold freely as fast as landed at 87s 6d to 90s per tierce for prime mess, and 100s for family and India; 100 half brls market Beef brought 40s each. Some old of ordinary quality has been taken at 60s to 80s per tierce, and 30s to 38s for barrels. Pork is much wanted; prime has sold at 55s to 60 per barrel, and prime mess 67s. Mess is worth 70s to 72s per barrel. The recent arrivals are not yet landed. —Bacon and Hams are eagerly sought after, especially the former, which realizes 62s 6d to 65s per cwt. Good Hams 55s to 6 s per cwt.—Cheese: There has been a better demand for this article during the past month, and our stock is nearly cleared at from 43s to 50s per cwt, according to quality. The imports are light and fine, in good condition, would fetch 50s to 54s per cwt.—Lard has maintained its value, though owing to the limited supply the transactions have not been to any great extent. Fine, in kegs or barrels, is worth 56s 6d to 57s 6d per cwt. American refined has sold at 63s per cwt, and bladdered 7 s per cwt.—Butter has advanced in price; American has sold at 57s 6d to 60s per cwt for ordinary, and fine from 75s to 86s 6d per cwt.

Wool.—During the last ten days there has been rather more confidence, but in the general way not much has been done, the kinds most in request being very scarce. A few sales of United States have been made at about former rates, also of Australian, and at a little advance for fair-conditioned parcels, which are scarce. Rather more has been done in Spanish, principally of the better kinds.—*Hughes & Ronald.*

The Markets.

CINCINNATI, *April* 29.—The Gazette says that the flour market has quite recovered from the slight depression which took place on the first reception of the news by the Cambria; and the news has given increased firmness and activity to the trade in provisions. Prices—Flour, $4 75@4 80 per barrel. Wheat, 85cts per bushel; Corn, shelled, 43@45cts; in ear, 38@40cts; Oats in sacks, 40@45cts. Pork has met with large sales of late, at advanced rates—Mess and clear at $14 50@15 50 per barrel; Bulk Meat, Bacon Sides, Hams, &c., in proportion. Lard, prime, No. 1, 8½@9cts per lb. Butter, good roll and keg brings 11@13cts—packers pay 12½@13 at wagons; retail prices in market for fresh lump, 20@25cts. Cheese, in boxes, 8½@9cts per lb. Dried Fruit, peaches, $1 40@1-50 per bushel; apples, 50@60cts. Potatoes, 45cts per bushel:—in barrels, $1 50@1 62 per barrel. Hay, loose, $12@13 per ton—in bales, $14. Cattle sell for $5@5 50 per 100lbs nett.

CLEVELAND, *April* 27.—Sales—1,000 bu corn 37½c, Boat-load of wheat 91c, 5,000lbs lard 8c, 2,100 bush corn 37c, 2,000 bbls flour Monroe Mills, 4 75, 500 Pt. Washington 4 75, 2,000 bu wheat 92c, deliverable and payable in 2 weeks, 75 bbls salt, 1,06. PRICES—Prime Pork 9 50@10, mess do 13@13 50. Corn from teams, mixed 33c, yellow 35c. Wheat from teams 80@90c. Prime beef $8, mess do $10.—*Herald.*

CHILLICOTHE, *April* 27.—Wheat 70@75c; Flour, retail, $4 50; Oats 20@23c; Corn, 25@27c.; Barley, 40@45c.; Flaxseed, 75@87c.; White Beans, 50@75c.; Cloverseed, $3 40@4; Timothy, 2$2 50. Hams, 6c; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 5½c. Hog Round, 5½; Wholesale.—*Gazette.*

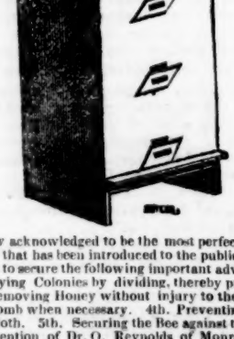
NEW YORK, *April* 26.—Flour, $7 75@7 87½. Corn Meal, $4 50 per barrel. Corn, Northern Yellow, 97@100 per bushel; Southern White, 90. Wheat, 169@180—supplies small, the Erie Canal not yet being open.

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, April 30.

GRAIN.			
Wheat, ₱ bu.,	75	@	
Indian corn,	25	@	
Oats,	16	@	18
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, retail, bbl,	4,50	@	
" 100 lbs	2,31	@	
" Buckwheat,	2,00	@	
Indian meal, bu	31	@	31
Hominy, quart,	3	@	
Beef, hd qr.		@	
" 100 lbs.,	3 50	@	
" fore qr.,	3,00	@	
Pork, mess, bbl.		@	
Hogs ₱ 100 lbs,		@	
Hams, country lb,	6	@	7
" city cured,	7	@	8
Lard, lb., ret.,	7	@	8
" in kegs or bls.	7	@	
Butter, best rolls,	10	@	12½
" common,	8	@	9
" in kegs,		@	
Cheese,	6½	@	7
Eggs, dozen,	4	@	5
Maple sugar, lb.	7	@	
" molasses, gal.	45	@	50
Honey comb, lb,	10	@	12½
Honey, strained	12½	@	14
POULTRY.			
Turkeys, each,	25	@	40
Geese, "	18	@	20
Ducks, "	10	@	12½
Chickens, "	8	@	10
SUNDRIES.			
Apples, bu.	50	@	75
" dried,	50	@	
Peaches, dried,	1.37	@	1,50
Potatoes,	25	@	
" Sweet,		@	
White beans bu	1,00	@	
Hay, ton,	6,00	@	
Wood, hard c,rd	2,00	@	2,50
Salt, bbl.,	1,75	@	2,00
SEEDS.			
Clover, bu.,	3,00	@	3,25
Timothy,	2,00	@	2,50
Flax,	75	@	
ASHES			
Pot, 100 lbs,	3,50	@	4,00
Pearl,	4,00	@	4,50
Wool, common,	18	@	20
" half bl'd,	20	@	23
" full bl'd.		@	

REYNOLD'S NON-SWARMING AND DIVIDING BEE Hive.



THIS is now acknowledged to be the most perfect and profitable Bee hive that has been introduced to the public. Its construction is such as to secure the following important advantages:

1st. Multiplying Colonies by dividing, thereby preventing Swarming. 2d. Removing Honey without injury to the Bees. 3d. Removing old Comb when necessary. 4th. Preventing the depredations of the Moth. 5th. Securing the Bee against the robber.

It is the invention of Dr. O. Reynolds of Monroe county New York. In the fall of 1844 a diploma was awarded for it, by a committee of the Monroe county Ag. Society, who say in their certificate, it "combines all the advantages of former improvements with some valuable qualification for ventilation, removing old comb, dividing swarms, and preventing the depredations of the Bee-Moth; the whole under the entire control of the operator."

A diploma was also awarded for it by the N. Y. State Ag. Society, at the Fair of 1845. See the certificates, and numerous other testimonials in an Advertisement in this paper, Dec. 1st, 1846.

The following additional testimony in favor of this hive is taken from the Genesee Farmer of January last.

Statement of John Webster, an extensive Bee Culturist of East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y.

I have used Dr. O. Reynolds' Non-Swarming & Dividing Bee-Hives the past season. I consider them a valuable improvement, and one that will make a complete revolution in the manner of treating the Honey Bee. I exhibited one of the Hives at the Agricultural Fair, held at Buffalo, Sept. 23 and 24, and the Committee awarded a premium. They are used extensively in this section, and their principles have been thoroughly tested, and no Apiarian who wishes to render his Bees profitable should be without them.

J. WEBSTER.

East Hamburgh, 11th Month, 8th, 1846.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who purchased the right for Erie Co. in March. last.

Hamburgh, Dec, 5, 1846.

Dr. O. Reynolds—Dear Sir: Your improved Bee-Hive is coming into general use here. I have sold, the past season, over three hundred dollars worth of individual rights in this town, and over six hundred (including this town) in the south part of this county.

Yours Respectfully,

ROBERT HOAG.

☞ For individual, town or county rights in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, apply to

NATHANIEL POTTER, Newport, Ky.

Authorized Agents in Ohio, and their address.
John L. Campbell, No. 35 Lower Market st, Cincinnati.
John T. Blain & W. W. Pollard, Columbus, Franklin Co.
John A. Collins, Dayton, Montgomery Co.
John V. Campbell, P. M., Eaton, Preble Co.
James D. Conray, Pisgah, Butler Co.
Allen Dennis, Newark, Licking Co.
Robert Pitt, Ohio City Cuyahoga Co.
Griffith Hinchman, Waynesville, Warren Co.
Geo. Barrett, Springvalley, Greene Co.
Joseph Mosher, Mt. Gilead, Marion Co.
In Kentucky, apply to—
E. G. Hambleton, M. D., Covington, Kenton Co.
Geo. Palmer, Newport, Campbell Co., in the absence of N. Potter.
May 1st—3 t.

Sweet Potato Plants.

A few thousand sweet potato plants of the choicest variety, to be had of the subscriber, north-east corner of Seventh and Broad Streets, next lot east of Alfred Kelley's residence.

LEWIS JENKINS.

Columbus, O., May 1, 1847.—3 t.

SAMPSON, JR., & HERCULES.

THESE two horses, colts of the celebrated English draft horse Sampson, will stand the ensuing season for mares, as follows: Sampson Junior, the three first days of each week at Circleville; and the three last days at Darbyville. Hercules the three first days of the week at Columbus, and the three last at Bloomfield. Terms, three, five and eight dollars. For particulars, pedigree, &c., see bills, or address the subscribers at Columbus, O.

April 1, 1847. B. F. EATON & BROTHERS

J. RIDGWAY & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

PLOWS.

SUBSOIL Plows, of the Boston pattern.
Long's do six sizes, right and left handed.
Wisconsin and Smith plows.
Wood's do three sizes, right handed.
The above are made in the best manner, and of good stock.
Also, a large assortment of

STOVES,

Embracing the most approved for cooking, and the most elegant fancy patterns for heating.

HOLLOW-WARE,

A general assortment, at wholesale and retail.
astings of Iron or Brass made to order; and finishing done in the best manner.
Columbus, Feb. 11, 1847.

CORN SHELLERS.

CORN Sheing Machines, of various kinds, the most approved construction, and of superior quality—of several sizes, for operating by hand or Horse power, for sale low for Cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Agricultural Machinery, of the most approved kinds in use; among which are—
Portable French Burr Mills; Stock Mills;
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines;
Corn Planters; Clover Hullers:
Straw Cutters;
Driing Machines;
Bultivators, &c., &c,
For sale at the Cincinnati Machine Works and Machine and Manufactory, on Walnut st, a few doors above Front.
Orders by Letters promptly attended to and Machinery shipped to any port required.

A. C. BROWN.

Feb. 8. 3t.

SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(*Next building south of the State House—up stairs.*)

The subscriber now offers to the public a larger and better assortment of Seeds than was ever before introduced in this region. In addition to those that are raised in good perfection in this State, an assortment of LANDRETH'S best have been obtained from Philadelphia, all "warranted fresh and genuine;" and others, including many English imported Seeds, have been obtained from the "Genesee Seed Store," Rochester and New York.

☞ Most of the kinds of garden seeds are put up in small papers, at 5 cents each—some from Philadelphia are 6¼ cts, and others 10 cts. Onion, Turnip, and other seeds, wanted by market gardeners and farmers, can be had by weight, at fair prices.